ENGLAND.

Herald Special Reports from London.

Gladstone's Ministry to Resign Immediately.

Disraeli Likely To Be Called to Power.

Parliamentary Result of the General Election.

CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY OF FIFTY

A Council of State in Session.

Excitement in the Clubs and Great Auxiety Among the Legislative Novices.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatches to the HERALD have been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis :-

LONDON, Feb. 16-P. M.

The result of the elections to this moment gives the conservatives a working majority exceeding fifty in the House of Commons.

The last of the elections will be held on Tuesday, 17th inst.

THE HOME RULERS' VOTE.

The total number of home rulers elected to the new Parliament from Ireland is fifty-one. POLITICAL EXCITEMENT WITH TALK OF THE PROBABILITIES.

There is considerable excitement prevailing in political circles at the moment when I forward this despatch.

THE MINISTRY IN COUNCIL. A Cabinet dinner will be given to-night.

The Ministers are assembled in consulta-

THE NEW MEMBERS EXCEEDINGLY ANXIOUS. The clubs are crowded, and the newly returned members are anxiously awaiting the result of the Downing street deliberations.

Gladstone's Ministry to Resign Immediately-Disraeli Likely to Form Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 16-9:17 P. M. The result of the Cabinet deliberation is that the Gladstone Ministry will resign immediately.

Queen Victoria will return to Windsor on Tuesday, 17th inst., when Mr. Gladstone will go there and deliver the Great Seal to Her Majesty. His colleagues in office will at the same time resign their portfolios to the

DISRAELI LIKELY TO ACCEDE TO POWER. No official declaration of a change of Ministry is expected to-night.

Mr. Gladstone will advise the Queen to send for Mr. Disraeli, who, probably, will form a Cabinet in three days.

The Telegraph says the Marquis of Salisbury will become Secretary of State for India.

ASHANTEE.

Herald Special Report from London.

British Troops Preparing to Enter the Capital.

TELECRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HEBALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:-

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1874. Government advices from the Gold Coast state that the English troops expected to enter Coomassie on the 29th ultimo.

Report of an Entrance to the City-English Preparation for a Return

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1874. The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a report that the British forces took possession of Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, on the 29th of January, and would commence their march back to the coast on the 2d of February.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Indian Drama at Niblo's

A failure in three acts and thirty Indians was celebrated last night by a large audience at Niblo's Garden. It consists of a play named "Leather stocking," adapted by Mr. G. F. Rowe from Cooper's novel of "The Last of the Mohicans." That novel narrates the trials and sufferings of a British family named Munro at the time the French and Indian wars, and the heroism and sacrifice of a savage named Uncas, who has in his blood all the nobility with which the best of his race are poetically accredited. The novel is an excellent one, not the best, perhaps, that Cooper wrote, not as full of noble and perfectly finished characterizations as "The Wept of Wish-ton-wish;" but it vividly reflects that dark phase of humanity which we call savage, the blood and fury of the picture being principally relieved by the beauty and innocence of the two white maidens and the graceful and unwonted heroism of Uncas. The play is bad because it does not succeed in reproducing these merits. The dramatist does not succeed in doing so in the first place, and most of the actors proportionately fail in the second. Every play should be in some manner a revelation of human character or a satire upon it. If it does not do one of these two things it is of little or no "Leatherstocking" and dramas of that class reveal, not human character, but theatrical scenery, critical situations and tableaux intended to be thrilling and picturesque. It is for these effects such plays are written; and what should be a result, springing out of the interinfluence of character and event, the temperaments and motives of people and those internal happenings we call accidents is made the single aim and purpose of

the playwright. Rence nature, and human nature and the principles which vein the heart of society are outraged in the intention of the diamatist before his pen draws the plan of his first act. It is thus with "Leatherstocking," which may be described as a local aboriginal sensational drams. It is almost on a level with such a play as "Across the continent," with sacnems instead of scalawags and braves instead of bummers. It is written with one eye to the stage carpenter and another to music and calcium light. It presents not a line of eloquence, not a word of wit, not a single reversation of human character. A portion of this fault, as we said before, is due to the adapter, who is too clever a man for us not to be sorry at this ili-disposal of his brains, and a portion to actors, who, were they more intelligent and better disciplined, could have done much to throw over the dramatic delinquencies the fine and picturesque atonements of art. There was one exception to the poverty of the creations, and that one was Mr. Mackay, one of the very few actors in the United States whose conscience and intelligence are on such good terms with each that they are never happy but art. There was one exception to the poverty of the creations, and that one was Mr. Mackay, one of the very few actors in the United States whose conscience and intelligence are on such good terms with each that they are never happy but when together. This actor performed the part of General Montcalm, and, though he was not more than a quarter of an hour upon the stage during the entire evening, he won the admiration of the house, and fairly earned all the applause. His French, though not perfect, was so nearly so that it is difficult to think of any other stock actor who, ignorant of that language, would have taken equal pains to master the pronunciation. His bearing was that of the gentleman and the general, who has coalesced the amenities of refined social life with the sternest relimine of the sternest procession. Mr. Mackay was enthusiastically welcomed and recalled, and emphatically deserved the distinction. Mr. kowe did little to deserve praise as Leather-stocking; but, then, perhaps we ought to be gratified that he might have done more to deserve censure. The difficulty is, not to persuade people to cure themselves of their muits but to persuade them that they have any. Mr. Griffiths made a fond father and inteligent General. Mr. Lefting well was lamentably incapable of appreciating the part of the Connecticut meiodist, and was evidently hawkering after Romeo Jaffler Jenkins. Miss Catheart belongs to the stilted, artificial and affected school of acting, and the similes and tears she gives us are like glass flowers compared with the passion flowers and buttercups of nature. Mr Cahill distinguished himself by wearing his hat elaborately planted on his left eye. Miss Fanny Herring was the conventional Indian youth, one o those elicence beings who look like chocolate confectionery and glitter in ankiets and or a thousand years. The tableau at the end of the second act was excellent. Some of the secency was good and a great part was new. That at the close of the the end of the second act was excellent. Some of the scenery was good and a great part was new. That at the close of the play was effective in its suggestions of height and distance, and the variegations of an autumn lorest. The play passed of smoothly, but the organic distinctions between the white men and the red were very poorly preserved and the squaws possed like figurantes in a ballet. The tendency to dramatize like this is at the best a sort of amiable disease—a pear, if you please, in the mental oys er; but it is a pear; that has no beauty and had better be thrown away.

A new sensational drama based on the exploits of the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone, was produced last night at this house. As is usual in the backwoods drama, it abounds in startling situa tions and hairbreadth escapes. The incidents chiefly relate to the colonization of Kentucky. This class of play seems to appeal to a latent sym pathy with heroic tying hid away in the breasts of the ragged sons of toil who make up the audience. It the scenes and incidents are prominent, wild and improbable the moral, at least, is never for a moment doubtul, and no appeal is made to maudin sentimentality. It is probable that the original Daniel Boone would be somewhat astonished at the flaming speeches put in his mouth by the modern dramatist, but the audience, to do them justice, seem to relish the action of the play more than the prosy speeches of the author. Mr. Stevens fills the title role acceptably. He indulges, perhaps, a little too much in magnificent postures, but otherwise his presentation of the character is marked by much dramatic feeling. Mr. Keene fills the rôle of Simon Gerty, the villain of the plot, with ability. He is, as usual, a villain of the darkest dye, and succeeds admirably in engaging the sympathies of the audience in behalf of the interesting heroine, Ada, represented for the occasion by Gussie De Forrest. "Daniel Boone" will repeat his exploits and take scalps for the next week at this house. pathy with heroic lying hid away in the breasts of

Park Theatre.

The Brooklyn Park Theatre has been, since came under the management of Mr. A. R. Samuells, the most unfortunate of institutions. Yesterday a new misjortune was visited upon its managers. A new burlesque called "The White Swan," the production of a Brooklyn journalist, Mr. Archibald Gordon was to have been brou ht out. The author has the repute of being a bitter writer, and one given to sharp comments on public men. While the piece was at rehearsal yesterday, Judge Alexander McCue having become aware that some remarks reflecting upon him were in its text, served an injunction against it upon Manager Samuells. No way of approaching Judge Mcger Samuells. No way of approaching Judge Mc-Cue having been found, the play was not produced, and the theatre was closed last evening.

Brooklyn Theatre.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers has earned the right to be esteemed with the best of tragic actresses. To an actress selecting to walk on the highest plane of her art the way is made arduous and severe by the necessity to array her performances in line with those of all her compeers, as the popular tragic rôles are so few. Mrs. Bowers' performances have never suffered by the numerous comparisons thus compelled. In ail her impersonations are the evidences of refinement parisons thus compelled. In ail her impersonations are the evidences of refinement in idea and considerable culture. In the latter fegard Mrs. Bowers fails below several of her compeers. Last evening she appeared in the character of Amy Robsart, that unfortunate wife of Leicester and involuntary rival in his affections with Queen Elizaceth. Her performance of this part has several times before been noticed in these columns. Last evening she showed that she had lost none of her former power, though it was equally apparent that she had added nothing to it. Her best scene was in the denunciation of Sir Richard Varney before Elizaceth at the file at Kenilworth, after she had belied her own acts by exculpating Leicester from any crime. exculpating Leicester from any crime.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Mile. Torriani and M. Maurel are engaged for the next Sunday concert at the Grand Opera House. The Schilling orcnestra is ready to yield its services gratis to any dramatic programme interpreted on Saturday evening for the benefit of the poor.

Capoul and Maurel appear as Edgardo and Ashton, in "Lucia," at the opening night (Friday) of the spring season of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company, Mme. Nilsson sustaining the title rôle. Mr. Robert B. Cantrell informs us of his readi ness to give, for the benefit of the poor, the entertainment known as "Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks." and calls upon all desirous to aid him in this good work to correspond with him at his Brooklyn rest-

The Vokes family had intended to rest during the present week, but, apart from their appearance on Thursday at the Academy, they very generously offer their assistance gratuitously to any manager who desires to give an entertainment for the benefit of the poor, provided the benefit be given between this and Friday.

The following cast for "Love's Labor's Lost" is being revolved in the managerial bosom :- Ferdinand, Mr. Harkins; Biron, Mr. Clarke; Longeville, Mr. James; Boyet, Mr. Hardenburg; Don Adriano, Mr. Fisher; Sir Nathaniel, Mr. Whiting; Holofernes, Mr. Davidge; Costard, Mr. Lewis; Princess of France, Miss Dyas; Rosaline, Miss Da venport; Maria, Miss Jewett; Katharine, Miss Varian, and Jaquenetta, Miss Nellie Mortimer.

Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard's Musical Union gave another of their costume concerts at Steinway Hall jast evening, before a limited house. The part singing was excellent, and the few solos interspersed through the bill for soprano, tenor, harp, organ and piano were received with applause Mrs. Bernard has good material in her Union, which practice together and diligence will undoubtedly lead to a position of eminence as a vocal

The spacious armory of the Twenty-second regi ment was crowded last evening by a very brilliant and fashionable audience. The promenade concerts inaugurated by Mr. P. S. Gilmore have already attained a degree of popularity quite flattering, and last night's programme was interesting not only in the variety of its selections, giving a little of every description of music, but also in the general merit of the performance. Meyerbeer Hossini, Wagner, Offenbach, Ambroise Thomas, Mercadante, Benini, Strauss, Gilmore and Heims muller present an array of composers of the most opposite schools. Mr. Arbuckle furnished as a cornet solo the beautiful cavatina from Mercadante's "Il Bravo," and Mr. Lefebre's artistic playing on the saxophone was another feature. The selections from Bellini comprised a melange of airs from "La Sonnambula" and "I Puritani," in which some of the principal instrumentalists of the band had an opportunity to display their virtuoso abilities. The next concert takes place on Monday

evening, February 23.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Reception of the Survivors of the Polaris by the American Geographical Society.

Enthusiastic Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Dr. Hayes' Resume of Arctic Exploration-Interesting and Graphic Detail.

Buddington -- Tyson -- Chester --Bryan.

Grand Display of Arctic Scenery.

The reception given to the officers and crew of the Polaris by the American Geographical Society. at the great hall of the Cooper Institute last night, was attended by an enormous audience which filled every available seat and left scarcely any standing room. It was one of the most brilliant, cultivated and distinguished andiences ever seen at a public assemblage in New York. Well known editors, prominent public men, authors and writers of repute, the first scientists of the day, judges, lawyers and philanthropists, in fact, a very large number of those who are usually recognized as the leaders of the scientific and literary world were present with their wives and daughters to testify their lively interest in Arctic discoveries and Arctic lore. The platform presented a curious and highly suggestive spectacle. It was laden with interesting geographical trophies presented at various times to the Society by explorers from all parts of the world. A wa.rus tusk and sauil, Lapland sleigh, presented by Paul du Chailiu. &c. Two huge maps of Greenland and the Arctic regions were hung

The first one to appear upon the platform was the venerable Peter Cooper, in company with Henry G innell, and they were greeted with a hearty round of applaase. Then came the survivors of the Polaris, whose rugged, sturdy frames and weather beaten faces formed a singular contrast to those of the fashionable auditors. Their appearance elicited a long continued outburst of applause which called a pleasant smile to each of their good-natured faces. Esquiman Joe and his wife Hannah, and little daughter, with some others of the surviving crew sat on the leit of the platform; on the right were ranged Dr. Hayes, the illustrious Arctic explorer, Captains Buddington, Tyson and Chester. Mrs. Joe was the cynosure of all eyes. She was dressed, not in sealskin and furs, but in the dress of one who rather affects New York fashions. She wore a brown alpaca dress, woolen sack, white shawl and a bright, white straw nat, trimmed with a wreath of rosebuds. Her enormous pudding face, her brown complexion, short straight nose, thin set lins and low forehead contrasted strangly with the appearance of the many dainty New York ladies in the audience. Both Joe and Madame seemed to listen with the most profound interest to the thorough and admirable description of Dr. Haves, and their laces kindled with interest as they beheld the Arctic sieighs, &c., displayed on the platform-sights which might have made the average New York spectator shiver with cold, but which were probably only grateful reminiscences of their

loved home to them. Besides Captain Buddington, Tyson, Bryan and Chester and Esquimau Joe and Hannah, were present the following seamen of the Polaris:-William Nandeman, Fred Jancke, Fred Antig and Noel Hays. Among those on the other side of the platform were J. Carson Brevoort, John T. Agnew, Generai Culium, Wm. Remsen, Colonel Fred A. Conkling, F. A. Stout, J. P. Cahill and George H. Moore. The stereopticon views of the icebergs, glaciers and of ships hemmed in by ice and strauded among ice-floes, elicited great applause. The rugged indescribable grandeur of the icebergs was vividly pictured by these views, which formed one of the most interesting parts of the programme, and, for a lew moments at least, one lelt as though New York had sudden y been transferred to the icebound regions o the North Pole. The pictures of various noted Esquimau characters were particularlarly striking, and were received with loud

The meeting was presided over by Chief Justice Daly, President of the Geographical Society. The Secretary read the following list of gentle the American Geographical Society :- Chief Justice Waite, General W. T. Sherman, United States Army; Hon. George M. Robeson, Admiral David D. Porter, United States Navy; William Culien Bryant, Baron Offenberg, William J. McAlpine, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, General Winfield S. Hancock, United States Army; Hon. Caleb Cushing, Hon. William A. Richardson, Romaine Dillon, William H. Macy, Hon. Henry Wisson, Whitelaw Reid, Leutenant Commander Henry C. White, Lieutenant Commander Philip H. Cooper, William Orton, Manton Marole, Kev. Henry Wiad Beecher, Cornelius Vanmanic, Nearly Mala Becker, Cornells Vanderbilt, Charles Summer, General A. E. Burnside, Hon. Charles Summer, General John A. Dix, Charles A. Dana, General Lloyd Ashiwati, Rev. Withiam Adams, D.D., William H. Vanderbilt, Hon. William F. Havene, er, Einsan Brooks, Loyall Farragut, Jond Hay, E. S. Higgins, Arthur Leary, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, General M. T. MacMahon, Franklin Osgood, Francis Skiddy, William Voortis, Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Hon. Lucien Birdseye, Dr. Wyny, Everett R. Wheeler, John L. Hill, Eugene Lattell, Samuel R. Prooasco, Frank Vincent, Jr., Miles Bradley, Archibald Johnston, Hermann H. Cammann, Williard Bartlett, Charles S. Weyman, W. Weyman Mal, Henry J. Cammann, Jacob H. D. Cockcrott, Edward Frita, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, William Al. Heelock, William M. Bliss, Daniel Drake Smith, Augustin Daly, Professor J. C. Zachos, Joseph R. Kearney, Christian W. Bouck, Robert L. Case, Robert Squires, Pliny Freeman, Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., James Kent, Thomas Alhen, N. A. Baldwim, William Beil, Charles S. Brown, James Bishop, William Brough, Charles W. Burton, James Gurphey, F. W. Christern, Hon. M. Carpeter, Chief Justice Saniord E. Church, Henry G. Chapman, Henry Chauncey, H. C. Crane, John T. Conover, Milton Courtwright, Townsend Cox, James M. Coleman, Allen Campbell, George N. Carleion, George E. Church, B. S. Compton, William E. Dewitt, S. W. Dorsey, Edward Dodge, Samuel Douner, J. W. Doubleday, L. W. Fost, Morris Frankin, J. W. Foshay, Charles L. Frost, William Foster, Jr., Mortlimer Fowier, D. W. Fenton, Henry Gurley, William H. Gray, Hugh Gardner, Warcham Griswold, Andrew W. Gill, C. Gdiman, J. Green, Frederic Houlden, Colonel George S. Hastings, Rufus Hatch, S. S. Aldeman, Elisha Harris, M. D., J. Q. Hoyt, P. W. Holmes, W. A. Hall, C. P. Huntington, Alian Hay, Henry M. Hamilton, L. W. Jerome, John G. Steward, A. Jones, John D. J. Macy, Josian Macy, J. M. Dewis, C. Jones, Joshua Jones, Lewis C. Jones, Edward A. Jones, W. D. Judson, M. K. Jessup, Eugene Keteltas, Gloon L deroit, Charles Storrs, General A. E. Burnside, Hon. Charles Sumner, General John A. Dix, Charles A. Dana, Genera. Lloyd Asplawati, Rev. Witham Adams, D.D., William H. Vanoerbilt, Hon. Wilham

whole country, which was interested in the result of this expedition of the Polaris, they were entitled to this mark of public

acknowledgment for what had been accomplished; they were entitled to simparily for the extraordinary escipe of at least a large portion of them. When they thought that nineteen persons in all—men, women and children—douted on a cake or ice, in the dark, from the 15th of October until the 1st of Ma —194 days, or six months and a half—heing at one time reduced to a biscuit apiece and a smail portion of persican—saved from death while floating on this nee 17072 eighty degrees to eighty-nine north latitude—it must be acknowledged that there was nothing like it in the whole history of human distress. He [Judge Daly) did not propose to say snything in respect to the Polar expeditions in particular, or as to the result of those expeditions. A very distinguished member of those expeditions, a very distinguished member of those expeditions, (Dr. Hayes) who hid devoted his time in the regions explored by the Polaris, was here, and he [Judge Daly] would ask that gentleman to say something in regard to that expedition, as it would come more appropriately from him, he being at present the most distinguished of Arctic explorers. (Cheers,) There was also present to-night their venerable ex-President, Mr. Grinnell, who, at his own expense, fitted out the first expedition in this connection he would produce a relic of that expedition. [Here a small American flag was brought upon the platform amid loud cheers.) That boar flag, continued Judge Daly, went in the first Antarctic expedition of Wilkes, and had been further to the south of the globe and further to the north than any other flag had ever hosted. (Entausiastic cheers.) It went out in the first expedition sent by Grinnell and came back; it went out again with Hayes; he delivered it into Mr. Grinnell's workers and had been further to the

south of the globe and further to the north than any other flag had ever houted. (Entausiastic cheers.) It went out in the first expedition sent by Grinneil and came back; it went out again with Hayes; he delivered it into Mr. Grinneil's custod for Hall; it went with Hall; it was among the valuable relies brought back, and Mr. Grinneil's custod for Hall; it went with Hall; it was among the valuable relies brought back, and Mr. Grinneil's custod for Hall; it went with Hall; it was among it another American expedition was to be fitted out for the discovery of the Pole, and not for any other. (Cheers.) They had also present to-night a gentleman, a member of the society, who was expressly honored by Captain Hall by having his name associated with the discovery of Cape brevoort, (Cheers.) He should call on Mr. Brevoort to say a few words. Among the survivors of the crew of the Polaris there were present to-night Captain Buddington and his old friend, Esquiman Joe, and Hannah and the child. (Cheers.) On the other side of the platform there were Captain Tyson, who had taken care of the sufferers on the loc cake, and the other brave seamen who were rescued from that perilous position. He had almost lorgotten an important member of this expedition, to whose services the survivors, are largely indebted for their rescue-Morton, mate of the vessel, who was unable to be present. Then there was Cruzer, a very intelligent man, whom he [Judge Daiy) had seen recently. He wrote him a brief letter, expressing that he wished Joe to be thanked, because, only for the efforts of Joe, he believed he would never have seen the United States. (Cheers.) Judge Daiy then introduced to the meeting Dr. Hayes. (Cheers.) Day then introduced to the meeting Dr. Hayes

Dail then introduced to the meeting Dr. Hayes, (Cheers.)

DR. J. J. HAYES' REMARKS,

MR. PRESIDENT AND PKILLOWS OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I will not detain you long. There is here "metal more attractive." You have before you the officers and crew of the Folaris, whom you have been invited to meet and to wnom you would do honor. The chief Justice, as President of this Society, has invited me to speak a few words to you in relation to the general snoject of Arctic geography, and with your leave I will invite your attention to the map behind me, which speaks for itself. It shows the Arctic World in circumpolar projection. On the one side we have the northern coast of Europe and Asia, on the other side, of North America, and in a continuous line beyond we have Greenland, spitzbergen and Nova Zembia. Against this land less the great Arctic ice beit or barrier, which has thus far defied all the edurts of man to break completely through. Within it we have the

America, and in a continuous line beyond we have Greenland, spitzbergen and Nova Zembia. Against this land hes the great Arctic lee beit or barrier, which has thus far defied all the efforts or man to break completely through. Within it we have the "oben Polar Sea," that myth of ignorance, the wonder of the wise. It is interesting to inquire why this sea should ever have been even dreamed of. You know there was a time when he world was thought to be a level plain, supported at each corner by a huge eiephant, under each elephant was a huge turtle and under each turtle a huge—nothing. Then the north was bound by the mountains of Hyperborea, from whose cavernous sides came the piercing north wind. Alterwards we find those wonderful Pheni ian merchants creeping along the shores of the Mediterranean, passing at length the Philars of Hercules, which the West, and, braying the billows of the Atlantic, made their "Ultims Thule," or the world's end, at the Shetland Islands, beyond which less a region where "there is neither air, earth nor water." Then we see developing in succession the grand co.onial system of Carthage, the Roman Empire, Venice, the proud Queen of the Adriatic; and then, with the sinking of the maritime spirit of the people, the new maritime nation of Portugal; and here, at the little town of Sagres, overlooking the sea, we find growing up, as the Unit Justice, in his last annual address, has well observed, the first Geographical Society. Among the geographers there were Da Gama, who reached india by doubling the Southern cape of Airica; Columbus, who, conceiving the idea that the same thing could be done in another way, sailed westward and conducted his ships to a new world, and Magellan, who first ploughed with vessel's keel a track around the world. And now it was that Spain and Portugal became monarchs of the ocean. The Pope gave to the one all of America and to the other all of Airica, and these two natious held firm possession of the south sea. "It is strang," said the King of France, "that the L what merchants could do there. To mercanthe enterprise we are indebted for all orginal impulse toward Arctic discovery. The merchant has indeed always been the pioneer in geographical exploration. It is sometimes supposed that conquering armies have been the leaders in civilized progress, but it is not so. The merchant has invariably been the pioneer. It is the spirit of adventure inspired by the spirit of desire of gain that has throughout all time ied men into untrodden fields. Men will go further and dare more in pursuit of gain than in the chase of giory—more even than in support of their religion. The merchant is not one who merely buys and sells. In ancient times he commanded ships and fought battles; in later days he was the trusted counselor of kings; in our own time he is the master of empires. He was in Persia and India long before the conquering armies of Alexander the Great; he was in Britary and China before the priess. It was a party of merchants traveling from the base of Mount Arrart to trade with the Roman merchants at Anthon who, learning by enterprise we are indebted for all orginal impulse

der the Great; he was in Tartary and China belore
the priest. It was a party of merchants traveling
from the oase of Mount Ararat to trade with the
Roman merchants at Antioch who, learning by
the way that a King of the Jews had been born in
Bethlehem of Judea, turned aside from their
course to do Him nomage and to make Him a rich
present of spices and of myrrh. But this is wandering from the subject. Let us come once more
to the map. Frankin failed, and his
party, as you all know, were lost
after three winters' imprisonment in the
"thick-ribbed ice," without accomplishing a
Northwest passage. That passage was made, however, by McClure in 1853; but it only resulted in
showing that no route by the Arctic waters could
be found and made practicable. And now, commerce resigning her piace, science claims this
great unknown waste about the North Pole of the
earth as her own, and nearly all the civilized
nations of the globe are busily seeking in her
service to plant the emblem of their nationality
at the northern axis of the earth With the
progress of the search for Frankin you are all
familiar. You recall the names of McClintock,
of Mcclure, of Collinson, of Richardson, of
Race, of Bellot, of Meecham, of Inglefield, of
Richards, of our own gallant De Haven
and of the late Captain Hail from Repulse Bay.
You will also recall the memorable expedition of
Dr. Kane, which, fitted out by the munificent liberality of Henry Grinnell, sought the Polar water
upon the theory that Franklin nad attempted the
route by Smith's Sound. I need not tell you that
ne was on the wrong track; but he did reach "he
open sea"—or, at least, he reached "open water"—
and seemed to confirm the theory had long
been sustained by theorists. It was in this same
direction that I conducted my expedition in 1880,
for the organization of which I was so much
indebted to this society. And it was
upon this same track that the late Captain Hail
and these brave men whom you nave before you
here to-night, strove in the Polar sto break the
ninal bonds wh duty is simply to point out their course and situation. The Polaris penetrated Smith's Sound without meeting any such embarrassing obstacles as those which beset inglefield, Kane and myself. No ice seems, indeed, to have been met with until that long distance had been traversed which Kane and I were only able to reach over the "open sea" in the spring with sledges—none indeed until they had reached a higher latitude than had ever before been reached by any snip. This will forever make the expedition famous, Over the same track which occupied me sixty days with dog sledges, Captain Hall sailed in three days, unobstructed by ice, His was a most fortunate season. The reports say that he was in latitude \$2 deg. 16 min. North, about twenty or twenty-five miles perhaps nearer the North Pole in open water than I attained with dog teams over the ice. In that same quarter, in the month of May, 1861, I saw open water extending, as far as the eye could reach, to the Northward. It was the same water which Kane saw a month later in the season of 1854, from the opposite side of Kennedy Channel. Now, we are all curious to know why the Polaris did not go on. She was there at the most open part of the season—the 30th of August, and we have not yet received any full details regarding the condition of ice and water which then and there prevailed, and which made their further progress North impossible. I have a very great interest in this matter, as I have on all possible occasions, before this society and elsewhere, advocated the route to the North Pole by war of Smith's Sound. I come have

to-night hoping to be enlightened, and I nope Captains buddington, Tison and Chester, and such others as will kindly layor us will clear up the question as to whether Smith Sound and thence through Kennedy Channel and Robesson's Straits is or is not available. Of the untimely death of Captain Hall we have been only too well assured. We cannot now interrogate personally that bold hearted man. He did not live to bring us his own record. Many of his papers appear to have been loss. The object which ne had so resonaely at heart was not accomplished, and we are nere to-night to learn what we can concerning the causes of the failure to reach the North Pole as well as to honor those who took part in the great struggle. And now, after having presented as best I could with words a general view of the Arctic regions, I will show you something of the Arctic world before we proceed to other speakers in as real shae as possible. A few photographic views will now be examined. Hoss of them are taken by Mr. John Dunmore in the several expeditions of Mr. William Bradford, the eminent artist, who has done so much to make the public familiar with the beauties of the Arctic regions by means of his magic bross. A few of the views have been made available for our use to-night by the accomplished photographic arrist, Mr. J. W. Black, or Boston, who has no equal in his peculiar line, and who has generously contributed to the even ng's entertainment by voluntarily coming from Boston to exhibit the pictures.

WHAT CAPTAIN SUDDINGTON SAID. ment by voluntarily coming from Boston to exhibit the pictures.

WHAT CAPTAIN BUDDINGTON SAID.

Captain BUDDINGTON, a short, thick set man, with somewhat of the characteristic bashtuness of a man-ot-war's man-most of which, however, Jack puts on to suit occasions—was then introduced and was received in a friendly spirit. In response to the query of Dr. Hayes the Captain informed the andience that the Polaris was met by such heavy tack ice at the latitude of \$2 deg. 16 min., that further progress was an absolute impossibility. No open water could be seen beyond Newman Bay.

CAPTAIN TYSON'S REMARKS.

Captain TYSON, to whose courage, self-sacrifice and heroism may fairly be attributed the rescue of the parts on the ice floe, next gave his views on the question of an open sea, remarked emphatically that while the ice in Newman Bay was very heavy, dark water clouds could be distinctly seen to the northward, and the open sea appeared to be not over eight mices distant. Indeed he thought water could be seen with the glass, and if the occasion had been taken advantage of as it ought to have been at that time the American flag would have been planted at the North pole. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRYAN, who accompanied the expedition, on being called upon to give his views on the subject; observed that he did not believe that any vessel ever built could have gone larther than the Polaris under the circumstances.

Loud calls were made or Captain Chester, who, after repeated demands, eventually presented himself and modestly oegged to be excused. Esquiman Joe was then called for, and, on standing up, received the unablinous plaudits of the entire assemblage.

Mr. Bradford, the Archie versons of the

to-night hoping to be enlightened, and I nope Cap Lains buddington, Tison and chester, and such

ssemblage.
Mr. Bradford, the scenic artist gave an interesting description of the Arctic regions, of the immense icebergs, and dilated at length on the characteristics of the Esquiman race, illustrating his observations by several admirable views from authentic photographs. The audience repeated; manifested their appreciation of this portion of the

Judge Dalry announced that one of the objects of the meeting was to call upon Congress to award extra compensation for the survivors of the Folaris for their signal services in the cause of Mr. Carson Brevoort then offered the following

resolutions:—
Whereas a precedent has been established by the Enclish, German and other governments by which it is recognized as an act of justice that the survivors of point expeditions and other dangerous exporting enterprises should receive extra pay for their services, and whereas, the others and crew of the Polaris expedition have suffered more than any other explorers of modern times while adording vast contributions to geographical knowledge.

serial more than any other explorers of modern times while abroduiny vast contributions to geographical knowledge. Resolved, that the American Geographical Society is convinced that the survivors of the Polaris are entitled to a generous compensation in addition to the regular rates silowed them by the government in lieu of the perils and hardships they underwent during the extraordinary cruise of that vessel within the Arctic circle, and that this society will use all proper influence with the government to accomplish that object.

Dr. HAYES, on seconding the resolution, observed that the irlends of the Geographical Society were bound to see the survivors assisted, and that a vigorous effort should be made to obtain for them from Congress that substantial recognition to which their services so justify entitled them. They had given much information of a valuable character, and, although they differed somewhat in their conclusions, he (Dr. Hayes) nevertheless adhered to the opinion that the true route to the North Pole was by Smith Sound. At all events, the crew of the Polaris were entitled to extra compensation, and there was no doubt that Congress would promptly recognize their claims. (Applause).

Mr. H. C. MURPHY also warmly advocated the claims of the Polaris crew to consideration by

claims of the Polaris crew to consideration by Congress, a sentiment which all present earnestly applauded.
The meeting then adjourned.

RUSSIA.

Royal Declaration of a New Imperialist Coalition-The Czar Announces the Peacel Preservers of the World.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. St. Petersburg, Feb. 16, 1874.

A grand dinner was given last evening by the Czar to his imperial and royal visitors.

In his speech His Majesty said that "the Emperor of Germany, the Queen of England, the Emperor of Austria and himself would preserve the peace of the world."

POVAL REPRESENTATIVE RECOGNITION OF THE PACT The Prince of Wales, as the representative of the Queen of England, bowed his thanks, and the Emperor Francis Joseph responded, reiterating the sentiments of the Czar.

The Czar Seized with Illness-The Court Festivities Uninterrupted. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16, 1874.

The Czar is indisposed.

In the meantime the Emperor of Austria is entertained with brilliant feles by the Grand Duke and other members of the imperial family.

The Russian Envoy at Vienna and the Austrian Envoy at St. Petersburg have been raised to the rank of Ambassadors.

IMPERIAL DIPLOMATIC COMPLIMENTS.

GERMANY.

Difficulties of the French Conquest-Protection by Force of Arms-Will the Conquered People Become Naturalized?

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEDALS

BERLIN, Feb. 16, 1874. In the Reichstag to-day General Von Moltke, in the course of a speech in support of a new mili-tary bill, said:—"What we acquired in six months we shall have to protect by force of arms for half a century to come. France, notwithstanding majority of her people are convinced of the necessity of peace, is imitating our army organi-

He concluded thus:-"We have become powerful, but remain peaceful. We require an army for derence, not conquest," The bill was referred to a committee.

CITIZEN RIGHTS IN THE CONQUERED TERRITORY. A Deputy from Alsace moved that a plebiscite be taken in Alsace and Lorraine on the question of nationality.

ROME.

Coming Creation of New Cardinals-A Hat for Westminster.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 16, 1874.

The Standard has a despatch from Rome stating that the Pope will hold another Consistory in June next, when eight more Cardinals will be created, including Archbishop Manning.

STORM IN EUROPE.

Sweep of a Severe Gale-Shipping Damaged.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1874. The southeastern portion of Europe has been risited by very heavy gales, which did much dam-

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from London.

The People To Be Called On to Confirm the Republic.

Constituent Precaution Against Monarchical Intrigue.

Parliamentary Right To Be Restored and the Power of the President Limited.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis: -

LONDON, Feb. 17-A. M. The Madrid government intends taking a

plébiscile of the people of Spein on the question of a Ministerial authorization for the repeal of section 33 of the constitution of 1869 relative to the monarchy. THE CONSTITUTION OF 1869.

The Spanish project of constitution of 1869 was presented to the Cortes on the 30th of March in that year. It was signed by all the members of the committee—fourteen in number-appointed to draft it; Salustiano da Olozaga being President of the body. It is a lengthy document

Chapter 2 defines the public powers, commencing at article 32, which declares, "All powers smanate from this nation."

Article 33 declares, "The form of government of the Spanish nation is the monarchy." THE SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC AN UNGENT NECESSITY.

The official step for a plébiscite is rendered imperatively necessary in order to secure the stability of the present republican government and to prevent its dissolution, in view of the Alfonsist intrigues.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION AND THE EX-

The Spanish government also contemplates a change to the ordinary Cortes in lieu of the Constituent; Serrano's term of power to be one year at the head of a conservative republic.

Spanish Capital. Madrid, Feb. 16, 1874. Right Hon. Austen Henry Layard, the British Minister, had a long conference on Satur-

British Diplomatic Conference in the

day with Señor Sagasta, Minister of Foreign The subject of the interview is supposed to. have been the case of a British vessel detained

in a Spanish port. CASTELAR'S VOTE ON THE QUESTION OF A CON-

Señor Castelar, in the event of a plébiscite. will support Marshal Serrano's candidature for the Presidency of the Republic.

General Dorregaray Still in the Fields BAYONNE, Feb. 16, 1874. The report of the death of General Dorregaray proves to be false.

CUBA.

Mission from the Executive to Madrid.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 16, 1874. Severo Mora, Chief Surgeon of the Army and President of the Republican Club, was sent to Spain in yesterday's steamer, by order of the Captain General.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Sugar-No. 12 Dutch standard, 15 a 15% reals per ar-rote. Exchange nominal.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Algeria will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at one o'clock P. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six

To Physicians .- Upon Application, by letter (accompanied with business card), I will furnish you with a sample lox of "GLENN'S SULPHUR SUAP" for the cure of all skin diseases), irse of enarge. Address the proprietor, C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 Sixth avenue. New York.

A.—The Chronic Nuisance of Metal spring fingerpai and iron hoop trusses has been effectu-ally abated by the Einstie Truss Company, 639 Boots-way, which soon permanently cares rupture without any

An Excellent Article.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. An Article of True Merit .- "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid.— lever fails. Established 37 years. Sold and properly pplied at BATCHELOR'S Wig factory, it Bond st., N. Y.

Dr. Dremond, Post Office Box 1,911, New York.—Bismarck can't sleep at nights, and complains of headache. Mail me 50c. worth of your ICE POWDERS. WILLIAM L. Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy-Guarto cure any case of Rheumanism. Neuralgia or ousness. Advice gratis. 21 John street and druggists.

Havana Bankers.—J. B. Martinez & Co., Wail street, New York, will pay the highest rates for panish Doublooms and Havana Bank Bills, &c.

If You Desire a Fair Complexion, Free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, take GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

No Cure No Payl—Dyspepsia, Constipa-tion, Epilepsy and Nervous Affections exclusively treated by Dr. NEWTON, 34 Bond street.

The "Elastic Truss" Sold at Pomeroy's, 744 Broadway, N. Y., for \$3, is warranted the best made.

Time, Which Proven All Things, Has demonstrated the "GUANACO" UMBRELLA to be the best, because the most durable, beautiful and cheapest umbrella made. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., No. 405 Broadway, are the patentees and sole makers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A "BAD BREATH," CAUSE AND CURB, IN "AN nual of Phrenology and Physicsnomy," IS'A, OR'Y 25c., first post. S. R. WELLS, 389 Breadway, N. Y. A - \$10 TO \$100 IN WALL STREET OFTEN LEADS

tune. Thirty-two page pamphlet free.
VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 39 Wall stree OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH."—AN ABSTRACT from a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, or A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Chinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent tree. Address, enclosing stamp, the author, No. 13 East, Sappateach street. The telegraph wires were prostrated, and there were numerous disasters to shipping on the Black